AN NE

MUTCHALIKA.

ನಕ್ ನಾಪರದ ಒಂಭೈನೂರ ನಲವತ್ತ.....ನೇ ಇಸವಿ.....: ತೀಗಳು..... .....ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈನೂರು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ.....ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್.....ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್..... .....ಹೋಬಳಿ.....ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನಿವಾಸಿ..... ....ರ ಮಗ/ಹೆಂಡತಿ/ಮಗಳಾದ ಒಂದನೇ.....ಮತ್ತು .....ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್.....ಹೋಬಳಿ.....ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನಿವಾಸಿ.....ರ ಮಗ/ಹೆಂಡತಿ/ಮಗಳು ಆದ ಎರಡನೆ..... ....ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟ ಕರಾರು ಕ್ರಮ ಏನೆಂದರೆ.

ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಹಳ ಕಟ್ಟರಾಪುದರಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತಾಪಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೀಜದ ರಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ನರಿಯಷ್ಟೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿ ಸರಕಾರದ ತೀರ್ಮಾನದಿಂದ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಹೊಂದ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದನೆ.....ರವರ ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡನೆ..... .....ರವರ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ.....ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ....ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು..... .....ಹೋಬಳಿ..... ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್.....ಎಕರೆ.....ಗುಂಟೆ ರೂ..... ಅ.....ಹೆ.....ಆಕಾರ ಉಳ್ಳ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ರಾಗಿ ಫಸಲು ಇಡುತ್ತೇವೆ/ನೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಭರವಸೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ರೂ..... ಬೆರೆ ಬಾಳುವ..... ಸೇರು ಬೀಜದ ರಾಗಿಯನ್ನೂ ರೂ.....ಬೆರೆ ಬಾಳುವ.....ಗೊಬ್ಬರವನ್ನೂ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಂಡ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇರಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆದಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ/ನೆ.

ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು.

1. ಎಕರೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಐದು ಪಲ್ಲ ರಾಗಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ನಾವು/ನಾನು ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಬೀಜದ ರಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಇವುಗಳ ಬೆರೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಫಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಐದು ಪಲ್ಲ ರಾಗಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಒಟ್ಟು ಜಮೀನಿನ ಬೆಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಕರೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಐದು ಪಲ್ಲಾ ಹಾತಾ ಉಳಿದ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಪಲ್ಲ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾರ್ಯಾಣಯಂತೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ನಮಗೆ/ನನಗೆ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಎಕರೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಐದು ಪಲ್ಲ ರಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ, ಬೀಜದ ರಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಇವುಗಳ ಬೆರೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂದಾಯದಂತೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ನಮ್ಮ/ನನ್ನ ಹತೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಎಕರೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಐದು ಪಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಾಗಲಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇರಾಖೆ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಜದ ರಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಇವುಗಳ ಬೆರೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಫಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದು.

2. ಆಹಾರ ನಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾನೂನು, ಸರಕಾರದ ಹುಕ್ಕುಂಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಕರಾರು ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೆ.

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು.—1.

2.

Departmental entries or instructions may be inserted here.

pproves the Programme of Opening of Veterinary Dispensaries in the State in future.

READ—

1. Letter No. Ec. Agri. 63—45-46, dated the 25th July 1945, from the Secretary, Committee for Agriculture, forwarding a copy of the resolution passed by the Board of Agriculture on the opening of 105 Veterinary Dispensaries in the State in the next five years.

2. Letter A1-32—45-46, dated the 24th August 1945, from the Superintendent of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, submitting proposals in the matter.

ORDER THEREON No. A. F. 4079-99—A. H. 95-45-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH FEBRUARY 1946.

There is at present one Veterinary Dispensary in each taluk in the State except Molakalmuru and Periyapatna, the total number of dispensaries being 91 and 3 more have been sanctioned recently making a total of 94 for the State.

The target is to provide one institution to at least every two hoblies, which is in consonance with the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture according to which there should be a network of Veterinary Dispensaries in India situated at a distance of at least every ten miles.

In order to provide for the Veterinary aid envisaged on the Royal Commission's recommendations and with a view to prevent the large mortality of cattle due to outbreak of rinderpest, etc., it is considered necessary to open at least 105 more dispensaries in the State at strategical places during the next five years.

The Board of Agriculture have examined the scheme and passed a resolution that Government be requested to sanction a scheme for the establishment of 105 Veterinary Dispensaries in the State within the next five years at a cost of Rs. 4,98,015. The Superintendent of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services has recommended the adoption of the above scheme in pursuance of which 21 dispensaries will have to be started every year commencing from 1945-46 for a period of five years and estimates the cost of the scheme at Rs. 1,66,005 for the fifth year, when the scheme will have been fully carried out. The details of expenditure are noted in the Superintendent's report enclosed herein.

In the interest of the cattle wealth of the country, Government are pleased to approve of the programme involving a recurring expenditure of Rs. 33,200 per annum, a similar sum spread over a period of five years being added each year and to direct that a beginning may be made in this behalf by undertaking the first year's programme, without any commitments for the succeeding years and further expansion regulated in the light of the experience gained. As a partial set off against this increase in expenditure, Government are pleased to direct that steps be taken to levy a moderate fee for the treatment of cattle belonging to the wealthier classes of raiyats, *viz.*, raiyats paying an assessment of over Rs. 100 or those who pay income-tax to Government. The Superintendent, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, is requested to formulate suitable proposals and submit the same for the approval of Government.

MOHAMED ISMAIL. SHERIFF, *Genl. Secy.*

ANNEXURE.

PROPOSALS FOR INCREASING THE NUMBER OF VETERINARY DISPENSARIES IN THE STATE.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in their report of 1927 recommends that in order to provide for adequate veterinary aid to its live-stock wealth there should be a net work of Veterinary Dispensaries in this country situated at a distance of at least every ten miles. It is surmised that with this arrangement there would be provision for one qualified veterinarian for every 25,000 heads of cattle. According to the recent *quinquennial* live-stock census (1945), Mysore State has a cattle census of 42,90,529 and in order to maintain them in health we need at least 199 Veterinary Institutions calculated on the basis of the Royal Commission's recommendations. We have at present 91 dispensaries and Government sanction has already been accorded for opening of three more during the year making a total of 94 Veterinary Institutions which works out to one institution to every 53,000 heads of cattle, which is more than double the number of cattle whose needs could be attended to by one dispensary. In order to provide for the veterinary aid envisaged in the Royal Commission's recommendations, we shall have to open 105 more dispensaries in the State at strategic places.

2. At present, we have Veterinary Institutions in all the taluks and all of them except two, *viz.*, Periyapatna and Molakalmuru, have the dispensaries at the respective taluk headquarters Our ultimate target should be to provide one institution to at least every two hoblis and with 105 new institutions already suggested, a majority of them will have their own dispensaries in five years' time. It is now suggested that in order to reach this target at the end of five years' we shall have to open 21 dispensaries every year commencing from the next official year (1945-46). The following 21 places are selected as the most suitable locations for opening of Veterinary Dispensaries during the first year of the scheme, as they are very inconveniently situated in respect of the already existing institutions, much to the disadvantage and detriment of the live-stock wealth of these areas. The people as well as the local bodies in these areas are anxious to have the dispensaries and have been pressing for them for some time now.

(a) Bangalore District—

(1) Thyamagondlu, Nelamangala Taluk,
(2) Sarjapura, Anekal Taluk,
(3) Kudur, Magadi Taluk.